Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

[illegible]

If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on advertising bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

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EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

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GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
ept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]—An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, for the current fiscal year, one hundred thousand dollars;

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars;

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars;

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars;

For printing and binding a complete catalogue of the library of Congress, two thousand dollars.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, namely:

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and of the city of Washington, ten thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars;

For proof-reading, packing and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor and transportation, nine thousand dollars;

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For printing, (letter press and copperplate,) books and maps, two thousand dollars;

For newspapers, two hundred dollars;

For extra clerk hire, two thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For compiling, printing, and binding the biennial register, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office. twenty-seven thousands eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, fifty-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars;

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of six additional clerks in said office, authorized by the act of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of six additional clerks in the Third Auditor's office for services during the current fiscal year, eleven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars: "and the clerk now employed in said office at a per diem compensation, shall hereafter be allowed a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum: *Provided,* No other person shall be paid for discharging any of the duties now performed by him;"

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents;

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.—In the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.—For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, sealing ships' registers, carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts, and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the Office of the First Comptroller.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For cases to preserve books and papers; also for desks and writing tables, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For carpets, oilcloths, and chairs, in eight rooms, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Comptroller.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars;

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the Office of the First Auditor.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, books, and labor, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Second Auditor.—For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Third Auditor.—For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars

In the Office of the Fourth Auditor.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars,

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Fifth Auditor.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, four hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the Office of the Treasurer.—For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Register.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, including the printing of blank certificates of registers, enrolments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of the collectors of the customs, three thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the Office of the Solicitor.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for reports of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars;

For statutes and reports, including those of the several States, one thousand dollars.

In the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.—For tract books, three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars;

For stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment, and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices, printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in office, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the superintendent and eight watchmen of the southeast executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for labor, fuel and light, eight thousand dollars;

For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For arrearage for clerks and messengers in said office, one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-three cents;

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant General, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of clothing and equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, nine thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, six thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, including the sum of one thousand dollars for additional clerk hire, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordinance, nine thousand five hundred and eighty nine dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingencies of the War Department.—For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, namely:

In the office of the Secretary of War,—For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars;

For extra clerks in the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—For blank books, binding, and stationary, five hundred dollars;

For labor, one hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.—For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, fuel, and furniture, seven thousand and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars;

For the purpose of printing, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, an additional number of House document number ninety-five of the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, and all laws relating to pensions which have been passed since the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and are still in force, together with the constructions placed upon such laws by the War Department, or Attorney General, and the forms necessary to be followed by applicants for pensions under the several laws, and the bounty land laws, together with the necessary forms for application therefor, for the use of the Pension Office, the sum of eight hundred dollars.

In the Office of the Commanding General.—For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant General.—For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationary, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, including the office at Philadelphia.—For blank books, binding, stationary, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For extra clerk hire, five thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Paymaster General.—For blank books, binding, stationary, and fuel, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars;

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Chief Engineer.—For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and printing, seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon General.—For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and ten dollars;

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and sixty-one dollars.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northwest executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For rent of sixty additional rooms for offices, (properly warmed,) eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War can procure the rooms at the rate of said sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars per annum: *And Provided also,* That the said appropriation for rent shall not be construed into a pledge or guarantee, on the part of the government, to rent said rooms after the present appropriation is exhausted;

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the balance of the estimated cost of the buildings of the Choctaw Academy to Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, six thousand dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretery of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and of the civil engineer, draughtsmen, clerks, and Messenger in his office, eleven thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and of the draughtsman, clerks, and mensenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau au of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for current fiscal year, to supply a deficiency of the appropriation of the last session, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief naval constructor and the engineer in chief, six thousand dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and of the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and of the assistant surgeon, clerks, and messenger in his office, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingencies of the Navy Department.—For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, namely:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For newspapers and periodicals, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the southwest executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, namely:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three assistant Postmasters General, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said department, seventy-six thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of the superintendent of the post office building, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said department, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day-watching, six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

For repairs of the post office building, repairs of furnaces and fire-places, office furniture, glazing, and whitewashing, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, viz:

For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the surveyor general north west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For clerks in the office of the surveyor general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, and for correcting, restoring, and retracing of surveys in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers, at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood and repairs, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Mint of the United States.—At Philadelphia, viz:—For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and three clerks, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, three thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz:—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs and wastage, two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz:—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs and wastage, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For machinery and machinist, fifteen hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, twenty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

Government in the Territory of Oregon.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand six hundred dollars.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars;

For salaries of the district judges, sixty-three thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' court, ten thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salaries of the Attorney General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, six thousand one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of law books, and the necessary book-cases for said office, two thousand dollars;

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars;

For additional compensation to the district judge of Louisiana for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars—being the deficiency of the appropriation for that year—and eight hundred dollars for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four;

For compensation of the district attorneys—being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law—seven thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the marshals, six thousand eight hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and previous years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the clerks of the several circuit courts of the United States be, and the same are hereby, authorized and allowed to retain to their own use of the fees and emoluments of their office, a sum equal that allowed to the clerks of the district courts of the United States, by the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two," approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two: *Provided,* That the proviso in the first section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes," limiting the fees for taking and certifying the depositions of witnesses in civil causes, be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend and apply to all and every civil cause between any parties whatsoever, and to all admiralty proceedings: *Provided, however,* That where the actual taking of any such deposition shall necessarily require a longer time than three hours, the judge of the court in which said depositions is used is hereby authorized to certify an amount not exceeding eight dollars as a proper charge for taking such deposition, and the same shall thereupon be taxable as a part of the costs of the suit in proceeding:

For additional compensation for the district judge of Louisiana, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars, being the deficiency of the appropriation for that year, and eight hundred dollars for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the provision of the first section of the act of seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four

Miscellaneous.—For furnishing the President house, after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, in addition to such sum as may be realized from the sale of such articles furnished for the same by the United States, as may be decayed or out of repair, or unfit for use, and the President may direct to be sold, a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States;

For annual repairs of the Capitol, and attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, for public gardener and laborers, and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, leather, nails, stakes, boxes, straw for grounds, and whitewashing, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, manure and trees for ground; repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c; keeping in order the iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing the damage by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades, shovelling snow; repairing abutments at Tiber creek, and building protecting walls; enclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, and west of the Capitol, and the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue, seventeen thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of President's house, gardener, and laborers, gravelling the walks in President's square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c.; and repairs of fence at Lafayette square, Fountain square, President's square, and President's garden, cartage, &c, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation for one lamp-lighter for the same, and for lighting Capitol and Capitol grounds, and President's house, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings;

To reimburse the corporation of Washington the cost of erecting the half of the City Hall building, granted to, and occupied by, the government for the circuit, district, and criminal courts of the United States, thirty thousand dollars, the same to be expended by the said corporation in finishing the exterior of the said building, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That rooms enough be set apart for the use of the United States in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury to be the judge as to the sufficiency of the rooms so provided;

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars;

For printing two thousand charts of the bay of San Francisco and river Sacramento, under resolution of the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and sixty dollars;

For completing the centre strip of Pennsylvania avenue to fifteenth street west, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For publishing an atlas of charts, of the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, made under various appropriations, under the direction of the Secretary of War, five thousand dollars,

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, ten thousand dollars;

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure;

For salaries of special examiners of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, eight thousand dollars; hereafter the salary of examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, at New York, shall be two thousand dollars instead of his present salary of eighteen hundred dollars; and that he be allowed a clerk at one thousand dollars per annum;

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, heretofore paid out of the survey of public lands, five hundred dollars;

For the expenses that may be incurred in the further execution of the act of first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation of Florida—the provisions of said act being continued and extended till the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, fifteen hundred dollars;

For salaries of Assistant Treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, one thousand dollars;

For salaries of ten clerks, authorized by the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars;

For salary of chief clerk to Assistant Treasurer, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of said sum of fifteen thousand dollars shall be expended for clerical services;

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars;

For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, six thousand four hundred dollars;

For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper medical or surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings: *Provided,* That the physicians and surgeons of the aforesaid infirmary give bonds for the maintenance of twelve pauper transient patients during one year, if application be made for their reception, or bind themselves to keep rooms for the accommodation of twelve pauper patients weekly on an average during the year;

For the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, three assistant keepers, five guards, and messenger of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars;

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, twenty thousand dollars; and for the same during the remainder of the current fiscal year, six thousand dollars;

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, fifteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of the custom-house and wharf at Plymouth, North Carolina, one hundred dollars;

For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, fifteen hundred dollars;

For compensation of librarian, five hundred dollars;

For the collection of agricultural statistics and other purposes, thirty-five hundred dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the chemical analyses of vegetable substances, produced and used for the food of man and animals in the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, one thousand dollars; which several sums, amounting in the whole to six thousand five hundred dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund;

Towards the erection of the wings of the Patent Office building, according to the original plan, under the direction of the Secretary of State, fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund: *Provided,* That the said Secretary is hereby authorized to cause the said extension to be done by contract, in the same manner as was pursued in executing the work of the General Post Office Building;

For the purchase of a building for a custom-house at Portland, in the State of Maine, a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, after full examination, deem such purchase expedient, and for the interest of the United States;

For the purchase of a building erected by the president and directors of the Bank of the United States for a banking-house in the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, to be used as a custom-house, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to make said purchase: *Provided,* That the cost of the building and the ground necessary to its convenient use can be made for a sum not exceeding twenty-nine thousand dollars;

For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Savannah, in Georgia, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For the construction of a custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars;

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for twelve copies of the Congressional Globe, and twelve copies of the Appendix, for each member of the House of Representatives, under the resolution of the first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars;

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for five hundred and thirty-six copies of the seventh volume of the Documentary History of the American revolution, being the first volume of the fifth series of that work, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents;

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) for the payment to the widow of James McDonald, deceased, said McDonald's share of the sum granted by Congress for distribution as prize money among the captors of the British brig Detroit, during the last war with Great Britain, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For the purchase of a site for a new custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided,* The President of the United States shall deem it proper to make the purchase;

For the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for that object, thirteen thousand dollars;

For continuing the construction of the custom-house in the city of New Orleans, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation in the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under a resolution of the House of the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, directing the clerk to furnish the members of the House the books therein authorized, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and ninety three dollars and fifty cents;"

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the salary of the horticulturalist, and addition to the green house, fifteen thousand dollars;

For completing the geological survey and exploration of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for that service, sixteen thousand dollars;

To pay A. J. Glossbenner for work done in rearranging and classifying the volumes in the copy-right room in the Department of State, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of a site for a new custom-house, Norfolk, Virginia, twelve thousand dollars; provided the President of the United States shall deem it proper to make the purchase;

To enable the Secretary of War to execute the survey and examination of the Potomac river, *order* by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, fifteen hundred dollars;

And the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, approved August twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight—which proviso is in the following words: *Provided,* That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any person who receives a salary as an officer of the customs; and from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the said disbursements shall be made by the collectors of the customs without compensation—is hereby repealed;

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the salary of the horticulturalist and addition to the green-house, fifteen thousand dollars;

For additional compensation to the messenger of the Post Office Department, so as to place *them* on the same footing as the messenger of the other departments, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars;

For the expenses incurred under the joint resolution of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight—"*A resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration*"—twenty-five hundred dollars, the same to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury;

For the expenses that may be incurred in the further execution of the act of first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation of Florida, the provisions of said act being continued and extended till the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one thousand five hundred dollars;

To Robert Beale, for his services and expenses incurred in a journey to Virginia to notify President Tyler of his accession to the presidency, three hundred dollars;

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys in southern Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars;

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation

(*Concluded on fourth page.*)

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 27, 1849.

Elwood Fisher's Address.—Copies of this address, handsomely done up in pamphlet form, may be obtained at this office;—price 10 cents for the single copy, or $1 per dozen. We have placed the price at the mere cost of printing, as our sole object in publishing it has been to circulate among the people, in a form suitable for preservation, one of the best, if not the very best, vindications of the South which has ever appeared. We hope our friends will forward us their orders. It should be in the hands of every Southern man of all parties.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,

Leachville, Beaufort Co., N. C., }
April 15th, 1849. }

Dear Sirs—Please to accept the enclosed * * and send me the worth of it in copies of the admirable and powerful Address of Elwood Fisher, which you say you have for sale in pamphlet form. It is one of the most valuable and interesting productions that I ever read, and is destined to work a great change in the minds and feelings of the American people, and to do great good. Give it a wide circulation—scatter it far and wide—let it be read by all—and preserve it for all future reference, and for the encouragement of the South, now and hereafter.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It will be seen from the proceedings of a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, held in this place on Wednesday night last, that in consideration of the fact then announced to the meeting, that Hon. J. J. McKay could not consent again to serve as our representative in Congress, it was resolved to recommend the holding of a District Convention, at Clinton, on the 31st day of May next, for the purpose of bringing out a suitable candidate to represent this District.

We have no doubt that, under all the circumstances, this is the best means of ascertaining the wishes of the District at the present time, and we do sincerely hope that our sister Counties will adopt such measures as will ensure a full Convention. This we deem of the utmost importance, as it is necessary that every portion of the District should be fully and fairly represented.

☞Some apology is due to our subscribers for the omission of our usual "variety" on the outside of our paper to-day. The bill for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the government, which bill we are not privileged to divide, occupies the whole of our vacant space.

To Correspondents.—Our friend P. R., of Sampson county, must excuse us publishing his communication in relation to the late melancholy death of Mrs. Knowles, of that county. So far as we can see, the communication which we published a few weeks since, contained everything of *public* interest in the case. We think, that upon reflection, our correspondent will agree with us, that merely private matters hardly come within our legitimate province.

Accident to the Rail Road.—We regret to learn that a serious accident happened to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, on Tuesday evening last, by the burning of 340 or 360 feet of trestle work on this side of Rock Fish Creek, about 34½ miles from this place. The fire is supposed to be the result of accident. The damage will be repaired immediately, so as to occasion but little detention or inconvenience

Commissioners of Navigation.—The annual election for Commissioners of Navigation for the port of Wilmington, will take place on Tuesday next, the first day of May.

Blackwood for April.—The April number of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.'s reprint of "Blackwood" is upon our table, possessing all its usual attractions. The leading article is upon that much praised, much abused book, Macauly's History of England. It is impossible not to notice in the various English criticisms of this work, evidence of the permanence of everything in England, not even excepting their party prejudices. Nothing ever seems to become a matter of history; nor can any historian hope to escape the imputation of partizanship, no matter how remote may be the times of which he treats.—From the time of Elizabeth downward, everything is viewed through a medium of party, by parties which claim or manifest identity with those of the 16th century. Blackwood, as a tory, takes the part of Charles the First, whom it dubs a martyr; while the radical reviews treat him as a tyrant, which he was—however the critique is brilliantly written, as are the others, and will repay perusal.

Mr. L. H. Pierce, at the Book-store, on Market St., is Agent for these publications. Mr. C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agent is also in town, so that our citizens who may wish to subscribe have the fullust opportunity to do so.

California.—We notice in our marine list the arrival at this port of the "John A. Taylor," a new and handsome barque, built at Little River, S. C., by our enterprizing fellow-citizen, George W. Davis, Esq., Commission Merchant, under the immediate superintendence of her present commander, Captain Martin. The "John A. Taylor" is a large and commodious vessel, coppered and copper fastened throughout. She is now having her cabin finished, and being rigged, and will be ready for sea in a short time. The "John A. Taylor" is advertised to sail for San Francisco, and we would here call the attention of those in this section who may contemplate going to the "Gold Region," to the propriety of engaging passage on board of her.

The Plank Road.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 24th inst. says, that "the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina has made the first subscription of $40,000 to our Plank Road, as authorized and required by the Charter. When the remainder of the conditional subscriptions are made absolute, he will subscribe $80,000 more."

☞The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County is now in session, his Honor, Judge Caldwell, on the bench. We have heard of no cases of public interest.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

The Republican of the 25th says that Wm. H. Harvey, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Newbern, in the place of Mr. Bryan, who *has been removed without cause.*

ORGANIZATION.—THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Now that the time has again arrived when it is usual for the different parties in the several districts in this State to nominate their candidates for Congress, and to take measures in view of the ensuing election next August, we would venture to suggest to our Democratic friends throughout the State the necessity and propriety of early and efficient organization, and united and vigorous effort.

The next House of Representatives, should all the States yet to vote stand precisely as they did in the last Congress, will have a small Federal majority. A Democratic gain of but one member in each of these States will turn the scale. It, therefore, depends upon the elections yet to be held, whether we are to have a Federal or Democratic Congress; and it depends upon the Democratic party in these States to say whether, by organization and energy, they will secure the prize, or whether, by supineness and want of union, they will permit it to slip through their hands.

We know that it has lately become quite popular with a certain class of politicians to decry parties and partizan organization. Yet why is this? What is a political party, but a number of men entertaining the same views of governmental policy, and believing a certain system of measures essential to the prosperity of the country? If they so conscientiously believe, are they not morally bound to use every honorable means in their power to carry out their principles and measures? And, we would ask, what means so efficient for the accomplishment of any object, as organization and associated effort? And why should this not be applied to politics as well as any other pursuit? What, in fact, is party organization, but a means—and the most efficient means which has yet been devised—for carrying out certain ends and objects, which their supporters believe to be in accordance with justice and propriety? When men abandon or conceal their principles;—when they wheedle themselves into power under false pretences, as our opponents have done, then, indeed, may they safely decry parties, for they themselves have ceased to be a party, and have sunk to the level of a faction. But with the Democratic party it is different. Their bond of union now, as ever, is founded upon principles which they openly avow, and in defence of measures which they have successfully carried out, and they cannot abandon or neglect their organization without a dereliction of duty, both to themselves and to their country.

At no former period has energy and strict organization been more imperatively called for than it is at the present time. From open assault the Democratic party has never had anything to fear. Over and over again has it met its Federal opponents upon the issues between the parties, and as often has it signally triumphed over them. But it should not be forgotten that measures and principles which have been impervious to all the assaults of open violence, have not unfrequently been betrayed and undermined by artifice and deception. It is under such circumstances, and in times like these, when specious professions are made only more effectually to deceive, and hostility is concealed under the mask of profered friendship, that "eternal vigilance" is indeed "the price of liberty."

The Federal organs point to the election of Gen. Taylor as a triumph for the principles of their party. The people did not so understand it. The Democrats who voted for him, and without whose aid he could not have been elected, did not so understand it, and it behooves them now, one and all, to repudiate such arrogant assumption, by electing to Congress men who will suffer no interference with the existing order of things;—who will never submit to the adoption of an unjust and restrictive commercial policy, or the creation of an unconstitutional and ruinous system of finance. By proper effort a Democratic majority can be secured in the next Congress; and as Gen. Taylor is pledged to abide by the will of Congress, he may indeed be the President of the people, for he will be the organ of Democratic policy.

Under this view of the matter, we deem it our duty respectfully, but firmly, to urge upon our Democratic brethren in the different districts throughout the State, the necessity of immediate organization, and prompt and unanimous action. We believe that at least one, perhaps two, members may be gained, if the proper steps are taken; and we would have our friends to remember that the political complexion of the next House of Representatives may, perhaps will, depend upon their exertions in the approaching Congressional election in this State. We think that if the Democratic people and the Democratic press throughout the State only take hold of this matter with a proper appreciation of its importance, and of the consequences which may depend upon it, that we can confidently calculate upon the attainment of this desirable result.

REMOVALS FOR "CAUSE"

By way of justification for the number of removals that are being made by Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, it is alleged by the Federal organs that many of them are made for "cause." Now what is this "cause?" Be-"cause" they are Democrats. It is folly to say that it is because they have been partizans, for in nine cases out of ten, those appointed in their stead have been far stronger and more bitter partizans—*but on the other side.* It cannot then be their partizanship, but their Democracy, that makes the "head and front" of their offending. Why have not the organs of the Federal party the honesty to state this at once? It is only what those who are displaced have a right to expect and demand.—Gen. Taylor has, time and again, made the assertion that he will remove no man for opinion sake, who is honest and capable. Is not, then, a removal under his administration equivalent to an accusation of a want of honesty and capability? Is not the attempt to keep up this delusion of no-partyism, by suggesting "cause" when no cause but that of difference of opinion exists, a crying injustice—a direct libel upon the character of those who are not only deprived of their office, but are sought to be robbed of their reputation? Is it not, in fact, adding insult to injury—cruelty to deception?

Arkansas Election.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says that Roane, Democrat, is elected Governor by a small majority. But little interest was felt, and only 7,000 or 8000 votes polled.

Central Rail Road.—The friends of the Central Rail Road held a meeting at Raleigh, on the 19th inst., Hon. James Iredell, presiding.

Several speeches were delivered, and delegates appointed to the Salisbury Convention. The opening of books of subscription was postponed until May County Court, when another meeting will be held.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.—We have been requested by the Committee to state, that the Procession will form at the Lodge Room, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of May, under the direction of Brothers Wm S. Anderson, and David Cashwell, Marshals. Thence to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an address will be delivered by Bro. B. I. Howze, P. G. As a part of the service, the children of the Odd Fellow's School will sing several Odes, under the direction of Bro.'s Leighton and McGinney.

The public are cordially invited to attend the celebration of this anniversary, by the Committee of Arrangements, Brothers W. E. Anderson, John C. Wood, David Cashwell, Thos. M. Gardner, and John J. Conoley.—Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

Commercial, 26th inst.

State Medical Convention.—A State Medical Convention was held in Raleigh last week, Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick county, presiding, and Dr. M. H. McKee, of Raleigh, acting as secretary. A State Medical Society was formed, and a Constitution and By-Laws for its government were adopted. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Hillsboro.'

Vice Presidents—Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, of Raleigh; Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh; Dr. Jas. E. Williamson, of Caswell; Dr. William G Thomas, of Tarborough.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Dr. William H. McKee, of Raleigh.

Treasurer—Dr. William G. Hill, of Raleigh.

Delegates to the American Medical Association, to be held in Boston, on the 4th of May: Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville; Dr. Johnston B. Jones, of Chapel Hill; Dr. Newsom J. Pittman, of Edgecombe.

Alternates—Dr. James A. McRae, of Fayetteville; Dr. William G. Thomas, of Tarborough; Dr. Richard B. Haywood, of Raleigh.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, was appointed to deliver an Address at the next meeting of the Medical Convention, on some subject connected with the Profession, and Dr. Charles E Johnson, of Raleigh, was appointed his alternate.

Virginia Election.—The election for members of Congress in Virginia, came off yesterday. Of course we have not yet heard anything from them, although we entertain the most sanguine of hopes of a considerable Democratic gain.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 20th inst., publishes the following telegraphic dispatch, originally from Boston. Its accounts certainly seem very highly colored, and if true realize, and more than realize, all the magnificent calculations which have heretofore been made:—

Private Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

New York, April 19, 1849.

From a Boston letter, which has been received by H. N. Hooper & Co., via Mazatlan, we learn that the steamship California, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco with Gen. Persifer F. Smith and suite on board.—The writer says that he on the previous day weighed 120 pounds of gold, and that it was not an uncommon thing to see a cart load of gold dust going from one store to another.—Real estate is rapidly advancing—commanding twenty dollars per square yard. Flour is selling at $15. Bread $12. Pork $30. Lumber $400 per thousand feet. Smallest rooms let readily at $100 per month. He advises friends to send any quantity of lumber and small houses, ready to put up, which will bring 500 per ct. advance the next two years. Cooks' wages $100 a month. Eggs $3 per dozen. Salæratus $8 per lb. Butter $1 50. Cheese 75 cents. Beef 12½ cents. Pork 25 cents. Fowls $3 50. Firewood $30 per cord. Milk $1 per bottle. Board $10 per week.—Common laborers $6 per day, and carpenters $8. Our sales for the latest four months amount to three-quarters of a million of dollars. The nominal government here still goes on collecting revenue, in spite of Secretary Walker's circular. All duties paid under protest.

This letter mentions no California date, but it is presumed that it came by the same conveyance which brought a letter from Rev. T. D. Hunt to his friends, which is published in the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, and is dated San Francisco, March 1st, 1849. The letter of Mr. Hunt gives as a reason, why the steamer California cannot return soon to Panama, that she is unable to procure coal. Mr. Hunt says that lumber and religion are very scarce, lumber bringing $500 per thousand feet, but religion being below par at any price.

Communicated.

OLD BOARD.

The following ticket is presented to the voters of Wilmington, for Commissioners of Navigation. They are all members of the present Board:

Dr. JAMES F. McREE, Sr.,
JOHN WALKER, Sr.,
W. C. BETTENCOURT,
R. H. COWAN,
DANIEL B. BAKER.

Communicated.

Messrs. Editors: Will you oblige Many Voters by inserting the following ticket for Commissioners of Navigation. The gentlemen who compose the ticket, are old citizens, and four-fifths of them were members of the last board:

Dr. JAMES F. McREE, Sr.,
JOHN WALKER, Sr.,
W. C. BETTENCUORT,
R. H. COWAN,
MILES COSTIN.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of Citizens of the Town in Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, 24th instant, Col. John McRae was called to the chair, and W. O. Jeffreys appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman,

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to nominate persons to be run for Commissioners of Navigation for the ensuing year. Said committee, composed of Messrs. C. D. Ellis, Gilbert Potter, and J. Ballard, reported the following ticket:

O. G. PARSLEY,
B. FLANNER,
JNO. A. TAYLOR,
EDWARD KIDDER,
DUGALD McMILLAN,

The meeting then adjourned.

JNO. McRAE, Ch'n.
Will O. Jeffreys, Sec.

Quick.—The express trains between London and Liverpool perform the entire distance of 210 miles in five hours, or at the rate of forty-two miles per hour.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a respectable meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, was held at the Court-House in this place, on Wednesday evening last, the 25th instant.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling D. Harrell, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting W. T. J. Vann to act as Secretary.

Gen. L. H. Marsteller being called upon, explained the objects of the meeting to be the adoption of proper measures to bring out a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. He further stated that he had received a private letter from Gen. McKay, in which he positively declined being a candidate for that office.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:—W. S. Larkins, H. R. Nixon, Dr. J. F. Simpson, Jas. Fulton, and Amos Rochelle.

The Committee, having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The time is rapidly approaching, when the citizens of this District will again be called upon to cast their suffrages for some one from amongst their number to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we have heard with unfeigned regret that our late distinguished Representative—Hon. Jas. J. McKay—can no longer consent to serve us in that capacity,

Resolved, That, under these circumstances, we, a portion of the Democratic party of New Hanover county do hereby suggest to our sister counties composing this district the propriety of sending delegates to a District Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the seventh Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States. And we would further suggest Clinton, in Sampson county, as the place, and the last Thursday in May, (the 31st,) as the most suitable time for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, do unanimously recommend Wm. S. Ashe, Esq, of New-Hanover, as our first choice, and our delegates are hereby instructed to place his name before the Convention, as such; but whomsoever a majority of the Convention may select, will receive our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this opportunity to testify our high appreciation of the distinguished public services of our late respected Representative, Hon. Jas. J. McKay, and to return our sincere acknowledgments for the marked ability, fidelity, industry and patriotism with which he has represented us during a long series of years.

Resolved, That this meeting does most heartily approve of those great measures of Democratic policy which have been carried out with such signal success by the administration of our late able and patriotic President, James K. Polk;—measures which have stamped that administration as one of the most brilliant in the annals of our government—which have increased the power, established the credit, and elevated the character of our country to a position never before attained since the formation of our confederacy—and pledge ourselves that we will resolutely oppose, to the utmost extent of our ability, every attempt tending to their abrogation or repeal.

Resolved, That this meeting feels bound to testify its most emphatic condemnation of every species of proscription for opinion sake, carried on by a party which obtained power under the most solemn pledges that it had "no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish;" and that we call upon the honest men of all parties to frown down indignantly, this breach of faith, and open violation of professions, this dealing in false pretences, which makes promises only to break them, and protestations only to deceive.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the District convention.

On motion, a Committee of seven was appointed to nominate delegates to represent this County in the District Convention; whereupon the Committee retired and reported the following gentlemen as delegates, which report was accepted by the meeting, viz:—J. P. Bannerman, Wm. S. Larkins, Thomas Tate, Dr. Seavy, L. H. Marsteller, Thomas H Williams, David McIntire, N. F. Nixon, John McAuslin, and James I. Bryan.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, and Carolina Gazette, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. HARRELL, Ch'n.
W. T. J. Vann, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

Pursuant to notice, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, met in Pittsboro', on the 14th of April—The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick County, as Chairman, and M. Q. Waddell and Wm. Stedman, as Secretaries. Dr. Hill, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting at some length upon the subject of the contemplated work, in his usual happy style. The meeting was then successively addressed by Dr. S. McClanahan, B. I. Howze, Col. McNeil, Capt. Gilbert Potter, of Wilmington, and Colonel Thompson, (the Engineer who made the survey of the River,) in a manner worthy the cause, and they took their seats amid cheering from the numerous spectators present.

The Books containing subscriptions for the capital Stock of this Company, being presented by the various Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, at the Clerk's table, it appeared that about $90,000 of the Stock had been taken by individuals; and a motion was made by John H. Haughton, that the representative of the State, N. A. Stedman, be allowed the right of casting the State's vote in all questions before the meeting, and unanimously carried.

There being a sufficient number of votes, as prescribed by the act incorporating this Company, the Stockholders then proceeded to fix the salary of the President of the Company at $1,000 per annum, and combined the offices of the Treasurer and Clerk of the Company, with a salary of $1,000.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three persons to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and make annual reports to the general meeting of the Stockholders; and that the bond of the Treasurer be in the sum of $50,000, and be approved by the President and Directors of the Company.

An election was then held for President and Directors of the Company, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Spencer McClanahan, of Chatham, as President, and the following persons as Directors, viz: John H. Haughton, Peter Evans and Thomas Hill. Mr. N. A. Stedman was then called upon as the State proxy, to appoint two Directors on behalf of the State, and he thereupon appointed Isaac Clegg, of Chatham, and Col. A. S. McNeil, of Cumberland.

After this appointment doubts were expressed as to the authority of the State to make such appointment.

Whereupon, on motion of B. I. Howze, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the individual Stockholders in this meeting entirely concur in said appointment, and that they do hereby ratify and adopt the appointment of Isaac Clegg and A. S. McNeil, as Directors of this Company.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That another general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, be held in Pittsboro', on the second Thursday in June next, and that thereafter the annual meetings of the Company shall be on the second Thursday in June.

Committee on accounts, John J Jackson, William T. Horne, and Nathan A. Stedman.

On motion of John H. Haughton, it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the President and Directors commence operations as soon as practicable.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. After which the meeting adjourned till the second Thursday in June next.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the papers in Pittsboro' and Wilmington be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; and that all other papers in the State, favorable to the cause, be requested to copy the same.

FRED. J. HILL, *Chairman.*
M. Q. Waddell, }
Wm. Stedman, } *Secretaries.*

In the afternoon, the President and Directors of the Company held a meeting and elected Benj. I. Howze, Treasurer, and Wm. B. Thompson, Engineer of the work.

For the Journal.

As there is a vacancy in the office of Lieut. Colonel of the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. John McRae, Jr., we propose Mr. Thos. Tate as a candidate for the above office. Mr. T has been consulted on the subject, and has consented for his name to be used as a candidate, and, if elected, will serve the Regiment to the best of his ability. Rocky Point.

April 25th, 1849.

One among ten Thousand.—Mr. Alexander Mitchell, an old and highly respected whig of Eaton, Ohio, being urged by some of his political friends to come out as an applicant for the office of Post Master, declined the proposition, and published his reasons in the following communication in the Eaton *Register.* It is a severe satire upon the greedy spirit which characterizes his party:

"Consistency forever.—I understand that many of my friends wish to recommend me for postmaster in Eaton. Some have solicited me on the subject. Although I feel grateful for kindness and good intention, I cannot consent to have any pretentions for that office.—It is a nice little office; and I should like well to have it, if it could be obtained *with honor and consistency.* If there was a vacancy by death or resignation, or otherwise, I would like to fill the place. But as a consistent whig, I am still opposed to party proscriptions. In 1840 *whigs universally cried out against proscription,* tin panning and gerrymandering, as the most abominable things on earth. And they *denounced* the saying, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' as a vile locofoco *principle.* Now, all these things to me *appear as vile and abominable as ever.* They seem worse in the whigs than in the others; as vice is more odious in a loud professor of religion than in a common sinner.

"Consistency always compels me to oppose these anti-republican things in every party.—I was opposed to the proscription of Isaac Stevens for his political opinions. And the same consistency requires me to oppose the removal of the present incumbent for the same cause. *I know of no complaint against him, only his political opinions.* If I was more poor and needy than I am, and if the office was ten times as good as it is, and it was certain that it could be obtained, under present circumstances, *as a man of principle,* I could not consent to have it. And it is very uncertain whether I could be successful. But some tell me that the removal is certain, and that I may as well have the place as any other.—*This is like the boy's stealing apples.* He concluded that as the other boys were about stealing them he might as well have them.

"In the shameful squabbles about the post office, some years ago, I stood aloof, and kept my hands clean, and I feel determined not to dirty them. I supported Gen. Taylor because he was not an ultra whig, and proposed being the President, not of a party, *but of a whole people.* And I fondly hope his administration will not be disgraced by *political intolerance and party proscription.*"

Free Soil at the South.—Whig editors at the South are impudently taunting the democrats with electing to Congress from Connecticut, three gentlemen who are opposed to the extension of slavery. Do they suppose that the Democrats of New England are such "everlasting fools" (as Yankee Hill would say,) as to become martyrs for a cause which Southern Whigs have bartered off for the loaves and fishes at Washington? If they do, they are extremely verdant. Why, Truman Smith boasts that he carries in his breeches-pocket the evidence that the Southern President himself, is not unfavorable to the Wilmot Proviso! The South elecled him—and the South had better look to his position, before they shake a finger at the North. The following remarks from the Richmond Enquirer, are applicable to the point in controversy:—

"The whig papers are terribly gravelled at the election of three democrats and only one whig to Congress from Connecticut—and raise the cry of "coalition with the free soilers." This may be so—but as the whig candidates were as bad, if not worse, on this subject, and as by their defeat, there are secured three opponents of the "American system," against which the South has always protested, the South must gain something by the result.—"But with what grace can Southern Whigs complain of the course of Northern Democrats, when they *themselves* vote for Fillmore, an acknowledged Free-Soiler, and pledged "in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"—and when in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet two decided Free-Soilers, Ewing and Collamer, (the latter voted for Gott's proposition!) sit side by side, with Messrs. Preston, Crawford and Johnson, Southern Whigs?—Collamer in a speech in 1845, proclaimed that "*Slavery must cease*—that it may be temporarily palliated, or excused, on the ground of *necessity,* but that excuse cannot endure—that every man is bound faithfully to exert himself to remove that necessity;" yet he was placed by a "Southern President," in one of the most responsible posts of the Cabinet, and with immense power to injure the South.—When *Southern* Whigs thus tolerate, nay encourage and honor, our northern foes, how can it be expected, that *Northern* Democrats, stricken down by the Whigs of the South for their devotion to her constitutional rights, can now *go farther,* than the Southern Whigs themselves? This is our brief commentary upon the taunts upon ourselves in the Whig papers yesterday."—*New Haven Register.*

The Shoe on the other Foot.—General Taylor, in his inaugural, uses the words of Mr. Polk's letter to John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania, which the Federal papers have twenty times over pronounced "an infamous swindle, a deception, and a fraud."

"It shall be my duty to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper '*to ensure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.*'"

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Europa brings very interesting and important news from Europe, a synopsis of which we give below:

Austria and Italy.—The most important intelligence is from Italy. At the sailing of the Niagara, it will be remembered, that war was impending in the north of Italy, and it was anticipated that either the Austrians or the Piedmontese would immediately crose the Ticino boundary. In a brief fortnight Charles Albert has fought and been conquered, and is now an abdicated King and has taken refuge in either Madrid or Lisbon.

The Austrians passed the Ticino simultaneously with the Piedmontese, who rapidly fell back, and three successive battles ensued. In the latter on the planes of Vercella, the Austrians were completely victorious. The last battle, on the 24th ult., the main body of the Austrians, some 50 thousand strong, encountered Charles Albert near Moraro. The Piedmontese appeared to have been of more than equal force.

The battle was fought with terrible obstinacy, and although we hear from many quarters that the Italians shrunk from the contest, it is said Charles Albert behaved with the most distinguished bravery, but finding the day was going against him, he seems to have sought every opportunity to meet his death in the battle-field; and whatever may be the verdict of history as to his past conduct, certain it is that nothing has advanced his public life so much as this last act.

The general impression now is, or was at last accounts, that the Pope would again be permitted to return to Rome.

Abdication and Flight of Charles Albert.—The Austrians having completely routed the Piedmontese and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian tent, Marshal Radetzky at once acceded to an armistice. The new king pledges himself to conclude a treaty of peace, to disband ten military companies of Hungarians, Poles and Lombards, who are received. The Austrians who hold Turin open to them, magnanimously forbore to take advantages which might have provoked the susceptibility of France.

Sicily Firm.—The Sicilians hold out. The French and English Admirals have failed to make up matters, and at the latest dates were about to depart. Mr. Temple and M. Requeval, who had gone personally, in company with the two Admirals, to make a last effort to accomplish a conciliatory arrangement, had returned to Naples on the 28th, all attempts having been altogether fruitless previous to this last effort.

War Beginning Again.—The Admiral had sent a steamer to make a circuit of the Island, touching at all the principal ports and roadsteads to make known the last offers presented, with the meditation of France and England. The answer given was one unanimous cry of war from the whole population. The Parliament at Palermo voted unanimously that they would not condescend to enter into any farther negotiations, but that on Thursday, the 28th, at noon, hostilities should be recommenced. The enthusiasm of the population at Palermo is described as exceeding all bounds. The members of the highest *noblesse* of both sexes are working in the trenches. Most people think the Sicilians have had fair terms offered to them, and eventually they must accept them.

Germany.—The King of Prussia Elected Emperor.—The Frankfort Parliament has finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a powerful deputation has proceeded to Berlin to tender him the crown of Charlemagne. At first no one believed that the king would accept the proffered honor, but now it is believed that he will, with certain conditions, so as to avoid giving offence to the other Potentates of Germany. Should he do so, it is generally believed that it will most certainly involve Prussia in a war with Austria and Russia. The latter power seems now resolved to put down the revolutionary spirit in Europe, and only wants the opportunity to "let slip the dogs of war."

Austria.—The War in Hungary.—Of the Hungarian war very little authentic information is known, except that it rages fiercely.—Bem had gained some advantage over a body of Russians, but soon found himself overwhelmed with their numbers, and the Emperor will gladly seize upon any pretext to interfere farther. We shall not be at all surprised to hear that the Emperor of Russia, upon the solicitation of the Austrians, brings down a large force to crush the Hungarians. At present there seems no probable termination of this deadly struggle, carried on by both parties in the most barbarous manner.

Denmark.—War Again.—Advices from Hamburg of the 3d instant state there is no chance now of the differences between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark being amicably settled, and, no doubt, hostilities will commence to-day or to-morrow. Troops, principally Prussians, are passing continually to the seat of war.

India.—Another Battle.—Dates from Bombay to the 4th of March state that another battle had been fought near Guzerat, between the British and Sikhs forces, in which the latter were defeated, but the details had not been received. From the 6th to the 12th of February, various skirmishes took place, but without any serious encounter. On the 12th the Sikhs retreated toward the Chenaub, which they were prevented from crossing by the Bombay Division, under Gen. Whish.

On the following day, the British divisions having effected a junction, Lord Gough succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle in the open field near the city of Guzerat, in which the Sikhs were completely routed, leaving a great portion of the guns and amunition, as well as their standing camp, in the possession of the conquerors.

Markets.—Cotton may be considered about the same as at the sailing of the Niagara—perhaps a shade lower.

There has been a decline in every description of grain and flour. Provisions are at about former rates, with little demand.

Political.—Doesn't it beat all—the National Intelligencer is berating the democrats for alleged coalitions with the free soilers! Old Rip Van Wrinkle has just waked up. Where was the old fellow,

1. When the whigs and free soilers of N. Hampshire elected Hale Senator, and Wilson and Tuck Representatives?
2. When the whigs and free soilers of Massachusetts elected Horace Mann and John G. Palfrey Representatives?
3. When the whigs were voting for Millard Fillmore for Vice President?
4. When two free soilers, Ewing and Collamer, were appointed to the Cabinet?
5. When the host of northern whigs were avowing that Taylor was a proviso man?

What will these whigs do next? Why it isn't a twelve month since the Massachusetts whigs were arguing and resolving that the *free soilers and the whigs* were one in spirit and principle, and only *two as to men,* and hence demonstrating that the abolitionists ought to vote for true whigs What are we coming to?

The National Intelligencer played dummie on the proviso question all through the "no-party" contest, but the avalanche of three democratic representatives from Connecticut, in the face and eyes of its free soil ukase, has at length given its speech. It has brass enough to accuse the Union of inconsistency for rejoicing over the election of three democrats, on account of their free soil tendencies, when it urged the election of three out and out proviso men!—*Boston Post.*

Shocking—We learn that on Saturday night last, some fiend entered the stable of Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, and cut off the leg of a valuable mare belonging to him. It was of course necessary to knock the poor creature in the head.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK AT HOME.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Columbia and Maury county. On Monday evening last it was understood that ex-President Polk would, on yesterday reach Columbia. This intelligence went out into the country, and on Thursday morning the people, without distinction of party, began to come in from every direction, not only from Maury, but from Marshall, Giles, and Lewis counties, for the purpose of welcoming back an old friend, who has so recently filled, with so much honor to himself and glory to the country, the highest station known among men. At half-past 9 o'clock the committee of reception, consisting of the following gentlemen, went out some three miles from town to meet the ex-President, to wit: James H. Thomas, F. C. Roche, A. L. Pillow, C. J. Dickerson, W. S. Fleming, W. C. Whitthorne, A. M. Looney, A. W. Hilliard, C. B. Duncan, L. F. Pillow, J. R. Groves, W. J. Webster, R. B. Moore, M. Smith, and P. Nelson.

As the ex-President, his amiable and accomplished lady, and the committee of reception advanced towards town, they were met by an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback. A short distance from town the procession was joined by the excellent Brass Band, and by a handsome military company from Jackson college, and by hundreds of citizens on foot. The excellent music of the band and the ringing of the bells, announced the approach of the long procession. The procession marched through the public square, which was densely crowded with spectators, and proceeded opposite to the State Bank. When the vast assemblage had gathered as near as possible, Major General Gideon J. Pillow, who had been selected by the committee for that purpose, proceeded to welcome back Mr. Polk to the society of his old friends and neighbors, in a brief, but in one of the most eloquent speeches that we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. Mr. Polks response was sublime, eloquent, and appropriate indeed. The touching manner in which he alluded to the associations of other days, brought tears from the eyes of hundreds of his auditors. We will not do the speeches the injustice of attempting to describe them, but hope to be able to procure copies for publication.

After the speeches had been concluded, the committee and the procession accompanied Mr. Polk to the residence of his esteemed mother, whom he had not met in more than four years, where Mr. Polk during the evening received the congratulations and good wishes of hundreds of his friends of both political parties. We say again that yesterday will long be remembered by the good people of Columbia and Maury county.

We are happy to state that the ex-President has nearly entirely recovered from his recent illness, and it is hoped that he will soon again recover his accustomed strength and health.

Columbia (Tenn.) Recorder.

TENNESSEE.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Sumner county, Tenn., on the 2d inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, That we cordially approve of the "Address of the Southern Delegates in Congress to their constituents," at their late meeting in Washington.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the first and most indispensable step, is to be firmly united among ourselves on this most vital question, and that the time has arrived when we should join our fellow-citizens of other sections in arresting the further progress of such injustice, oppression, and degradation

Resolved, That we approve of the sentiments and tone of the Address referred to, and commend the mild yet determined spirit that it displays, and are prepared to co-operate with our brethren of the South in the adoption of such measures as will most effectually secure to us the rights and enjoyments of property, and relieve and protect us from future insult and encroachment.

Resolved, That our representatives in the ensuing Legislature be requested to bring the subject before that body, so that they may determine the most suitable "manner and mode" of arresting the present aggressions upon the rights and privileges of the South, and providing for the future safety and security of our institutions.

THE POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION SUBJECT.

The Union and the National Intelligencer are holding an excited controversy on the subject of proscription under the several administrations. We gave a few days since some statistics on the subject from the Intelligencer, refuting the charge of proscription by Gen. Taylor's administration, and now give "rebuting testimony," which the Union brings forward in favor of democratic administrations generally. It publishes a table from the Extra Globe, of May, 1841, showing as follows:

When Mr. John Quincy Adams and Mr. Henry Clay turned over the government to Gen. Jackson in 1829, there were only *fifty-six* democrats to *two hundred and forty* whigs in office here in Washington. The democratic party continued in power for twelve consecutive years; and yet, when Gen. Harrison was in auguarated, there were more whigs than democrats holding office in the departments here—(276 whigs, 224 democrats.) The aggregate amount of the salaries received by these whig office-holders exceded the aggregate amount received by the democrats at that time (1841) by the sum of $44,613 This oxcess was increased by two months and five days of whig proscription to $114,313! We publish below a statement taken from official documents, which shows the removal of some of the higher classes of officers during the period from the election of Gen. Jackson to that of Gen. Harrison, and during the first five months of whig rule in 1841:

Removals of some of the higher classes of officers.

	During twelve years before 4th of Mar., 1841.	During only five months after 4th of Mar., 1841.
Bureau Officers in Departments	7	6
Surveyors Gen. of Public Lands	2	5
Officers of Mints	1	3
Governors of Territory	1	3
Secretaries Territory	2	2
District Attorneys	16	13
Marshals,	20	19
Collectors,	45	36
Surveyors of Customs,	12	20
Naval Officers,	7	6
Postmasters, after 1836, at $1000.	15	33
	128	146

The above undoudtedly presents a very strong array of facts, but if our memory serves us right a great many of the removals made by President Tyler were those of whigs, to make room for democrats. A correspondent of the Union states also that, at the commencement of the last session of Congress, some thirty or forty temporary clerks were employed in the Land Office, and *but one or two of them were democrats!* and also informs us, that of sixteen appointments made by Mr. Polk from Georgetown, in the District, *thirteen of them were whigs.—Baltimore Sun.*

The National Intelligencer.—Referring to the letter of a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in which it was stated that Mr. Bullitt, the gentleman who proposes establishing a new Whig paper in Washington city, had offered to purchase the Intelligencer for $50,000—the editors of that paper say:—

"In justice to the gentleman who is named in this paragraph, we state that there is no truth in the assertion contained in the paragraph, that either he or "his present associates"—whoever they may be—have ever made any proposition or suggestion to us for the purchase of the National Intelligencer.—In justice to ourselves, we state further, that the National Intelligencer could not at any time be bought for less than twice the sum stated; nor, at the present time, for any amount whatever that any one in his senses would be likely to offer for it."

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Present—General Taylor, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Preston and Mr. Crawford.

General Taylor looks indignant—Mr. Clayton, flurried—Mr. Meredith, calm—Mr. Ewing, bitter—Mr. Collamer, "detected"—Mr. Johnson, surprised—Mr. Preston and Mr. Crawford, curious.

General.—I am a plain soldier, gentlemen; and know nothing of politics or governments; and I have asked your attendance to-day to obtain information which it seems has been withheld from me. I see no papers but Whig papers; but yesterday I chanced to pick up the *Union*, where I saw it stated that there have been one hundred and sixty post office removals in Pennsylvania alone within a few days. This is so astounding, Mr. Collamer, that I cannot believe it.

P. M. G.—Why, sir, you know it was agreed to leave each Department to manage for itself, and upon this principle, I presume, Mr. Warren has been making a few changes.

President.—But surely you do not think it was understood that each Department was to do everything to disgrace me—to stultify me—to violate my pledges made repeatedly before, and solemnly affirmed after my election?

P. M. G.—But, sir, similar pledges have been made before by the Whigs, though not as strong as yours; and you know the opposition act upon the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils.

President.—First of all then, sir—these pledges were honestly made, and are as morally binding upon me, as my oath to support the Constitution; and I or you have as much right to violate them, as a successful soldier would have in turning his batteries upon his prisoners of war—which the opposition are not, by any means, judging by their achievement in Truman Smith's commonwealth—after having solemnly promised that they should be treated otherwise!

P. M. G.—But those who voted for you, sir—

President.—Those who voted for me did so understanding my pledges, and though some expect me to violate them, for their sakes, the great mass would not fail to despise me for it, as I should despise myself.

The Premier.—But did you not yourself declare before the election, that you would not retain in office brawling politicians, or inefficient men?

The President.—I did, Mr. Clayton; but, under that I would scarcely have removed Mr. Stubbs, who was by no means a brawling politician, and one of the best officers in your department—all to please Mr. Webster, who declared my nomination "not fit to be made." Nor, my friend, would this rule have induced me to remove Mr. Wood as Despatch Agent at New York, and to appoint in his place my personal enemy, if his writings mean anything, Matthew L. Davis—one of the Van Buren leaders.

The Premier.—Well, mistakes will happen in our family, as they happened in that of our predecessor.

The President.—Too true; for at the very first election held since my inauguration, a Whig State is revolutionized, and three Whig Congressmen lost.

The Home Secretary.—And you might add, on account of a union between the Democrats and the Free Soilers.

The President. The argument means nothing, Mr. Ewing, because Mr. Niles, a Free Soiler, ran for Governor, against both the other parties; and Heaven knows the Connecticut Whigs have been quite as bitter against the South as even Mr. Giddings could desire. I solemnly believe the people voted to condemn the deliberate errors committed here since the 4th of March.

Attorney General. I think I avoided all trouble, by retaining my officers, Mr. President.

President. Just what I had reason to anticipate, Mr. Johnson; for you were one of the few Whigs who did not hesitate openly to support the justice of the war in which I won my laurels.

Secretary of the Treasury. I am sure General, no complaints can be made about the Treasury appointments for Pennsylvania.

President No, Mr. Meredith; I know your good sense, your ability, and, above all, your moderation. This much, gentlemen, I beg to say in conclusion, that either my Cabinet must be true to my avowals, or else I take the reins myself. I did not turn politician and President to exhibit myself in a humiliating attitude to my country. This council is adjourned.

[If the above scene did not take place in the White House, on Thursday last, then all the auguries are most deceptive.]

Pennsylvanian.

What "Sikh" Means—The Philadelphia North American says:—"The word Sikh means lion; it was a title of honor that originally belonged to the Raipoots, but was transferred to the disciples of Nanae, in admiration of their superior valor." But a Boston cotemporary replies:—"The word sikh no more means lion, than the word Quaker signifies rhinoceros. It means disciple. Singh is lion Old Runjeet Singh was commonly called 'The Lion of Lahore.'"

The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources.

Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER
Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall be in Wilmington during the first week in May next, for the purpose of collecting from the Stockholders in the above work, "the sum of two dollars on every share subscribed;" in accordance with the 4th section of the Act "to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers," &c.

The Stockholders in and about Wilmington, will greatly oblige me by calling during that week at my office on Front Street.

B. I. HOWZE,
Treasurer to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

April 27, 1849—[33-1t com

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his tract of land, lying 8 miles below Smithfield, on both sides of Neuse River, containing about 3500 acres, 600 of which is on the South side, and extends to the marshes. There is a spacious two story dwelling house on the premises, just finished, at a cost of about $1600, with all necessary out-houses for servants, &c. There is open land sufficient for extensive farming purposes. Also an excellent range for stock of all kinds. A part of the tract is good Turpentine land, with 2,000 boxes now cut.

The terms of sale will be reasonable. For half the amount negroes would be preferred; the other half in cash and on time.

THADEUS W. WHITLEY.
Johnston co., N. C., April 27, 1849—[33-4t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Wm. Bryce & Co., vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and other articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849.
J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

A Swimming of the Head, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headache, giddiness, and every complaint, because they completely rid the body of all morbid humors, and every thing that is opposed to health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. William Reston, Teller of the Branch Bank of the State, at Wilmington, to Miss Sarah Savage, second daughter of Mr. Timothy Savage, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

In this town, (at the Washington Hotel,) on the morning of the 17th inst, by Jere Nichols, Esq., Mr. John A. Vance, to Miss Agnes M. Minga.

In Sampson county, on the 10th instant, Mr. Isaiah Robinson, of Duplin county, to Miss Eveline Carrol, of Sampson county.

In Cumberland county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Colton, Mr. J. Cooper Poe, of Pittsborough, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hugh McLean.

In Granville county, on the 11th instant, Mr. Applewhite Richardson, of Johnston county, to Miss Martha Stone, second daughter of Jonathan M. Stone, Esq., of Granville.

In this county, on the 17th inst., by Wm S Larkins, Esq., Mr Wm S Walker, to Miss Mary E. daughter of the late Jarvis Marble, Esq. of Onslow county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 18th ultimo, after a painful illness of six days, of influenza, Mr. Bailey Sutton, at the advanced age of 85 years and 22 days. To those who knew this most excellent man, a labored eulogium could add nothing to his worth. Enshrined in their hearts, his fond memory will cease only with their existence. The agonized feelings of a companion, children, and friends, who surrounded his dying bed, and witnessed his dissolution, can best attest the bereavement of those left behind. With a patient and meek submissive mind, he bowed to the chastening hand of his maker, and resigned his soul to Him that gave it.—*Com.*

Near Fayetteville, on the 15th instant, Ellen, daughter of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, in the 6th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Nancy Dowd, aged 65 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8½	a	$ 9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7	a	8
Western,		a	
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	6 00	a	6 50
CORN—Per bushel,	42½	a	45
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,		a	
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java.	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60	a	61
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a	8
Western,		a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	6 00	a	7 00
Wide, do.	3 00	a	4 50
Scantling,	3 75	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 25	a	7 75
Shipping Timber,		a	0 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	20	a	21
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 10
Virgin Dip new	3 00	a	3 12½
Hard—		a	1 10
Tar,	1 12½	a	1 17½
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	1 37½
No. 2,	65		75
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,		a	25½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	65	a	90
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	60
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	13 00
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh.		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,	45	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	25
do dead,	15	a	30
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 62½	a	2 75
Rough—Per bushel,	—		—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	16½
Liverpool—sack,	1 06½	a	—
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60	a	1 00
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	26	a	26½
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	33
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5¾
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	30	a	35
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on	Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.
" "	" New York,	1½	"
" "	" Boston,	1½	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 26.

In consequence of the low state of our water courses, produce finds its way to market very slowly, consequently there has been but very little business of moment transacted since last report.

Bacon—The price of Bacon is without change,—sale this morning of 2500 lbs good quality Hams at $8 50 per 100 lbs. Shoulders and Sides are somewhat scarce and in some demand. See table. No Western Bacon in first hands.

Corn—We hear of no arrival since our last report. Quotations nominal.

Nothing done in Staves or Shingles.

Lumber—Market dull—some few rafts sold at quotations.

Timber—Arrivals light—sales at $3 25 to $7 75 for mill timber.

Flour—The flour market is better supplied. Sales generally firm at quotations.

Naval Stores—Turpentine has arrived slowly since last report, sales of about 1,000 barrels have been made. Included in the quantity is some small lots of virgin dip—the first that has reached the market this season. The price has been generally firm, hard at $1 10; soft $2 10. Virgin $3 a $3 12½. No sales of Spirits Turpentine. *Tar*—Sales of about 1,000 barrels at prices ranging from $1 12½ to $1 17½.

Salt—Received from Liverpool 2500 sacks Salt, afloat.

Charleston, April 25.—*Cotton.*—An unusual degree of excitement prevailed yesterday in the Cotton market. There was quite an active demand for the article, and upwards of 4400 bales were sold. Prices were rather unsettled during the day, but decidedly in favor of holders, amounting to an improvement of an ⅛ to ¼c. The transactions embrace 37 bales at 5 13-16; 625 at 6; 15 at 6⅛; 18 at 6¼; 58 at 6 5-16; 15 at 6⅜; 725 at 6½; 85 at 6 9-16; 34 at 6⅝; 144 at 6¾; 143 at 6⅞; 321 at 7; 464 at 7⅛; 4 at 7 3-16; 965 at 7¼; 447 at 7⅜; and 438 at 7½c.

Rice.—Transactions limited to some 300 tcs at prices ruling from 2½ to $2 11-16ths per hundred.—*Courier.*

New York, April 21.—*Naval Stores*—There is no change to notice in prices, and we have only to report sales of 1896 bls common Rosin at about $1 a $1 05, delivered; 150 No. 1, $2 25 a $2 50; 500 selected Tar, $1 87½; City Pitch, $1 37½; and Spirits Turpentine, 33 a 34c on the wharf, and 35, cash, from store

New York, April 24—6 P. M.—Flour—sales at 5 62½ a $5 75 for pure Genessee, & 5 a' $5 12 1-2 for Ohio; Western do, $4 68; Southern at 4 87½ a $5. Corn meal 2½a$2 62½ Corn 51a53 cents, for mixed and 57 a 59 cts. for yellow. Oats 32 a 36 cents.

The recent foreign news has caused a heavy market for provisions. Mess Pork, $10 37½, and Prime $8 37 a $8 50. Mess beef, $13. Lard, 6¼ a 6½c. Rio coffee, 6¾ a 7½c. Cotton is firm, at 7½c for fair Upland, and 8c for fair Mobile and Louisiana. Whiskey, 21 a 21½c per gallon.

Baltimore, April 24.—Flour.—Howard street brands at $4 50. City mills held at $4 50. Corn meal $2 50 a $2 62½. Red wheat 98 a $1, white $1 05 a $1 12. Corn—yellow 52c, white 44 a 45c. Oats 24 a 28c. Mess Pork $11 and Prime $9 a $9 12. Bulk Pork 5c; sides 5 a 5½; shoulders 4½ a 5c; hams 6 a 8c per lb Lard 6¾ a 7½c. Whiskey 19½ a 20½c per gall.

Newberne, April 23.—*Turpentine*—Receipts of this article for the past week have been inconsiderable, and prices very unsteady Sales of several small lots have been made at $1,70 a $1,87 for Dip, and 90 a $1,02 for Scrape. Tar—Small lots sold at $1,05. Corn—$1,70 a $1,75 per bbl. Bacon—6 a 6½ cts. Hog round. Peas—B. E 50 cts., Cow 35 cts

Philadelphia, April 24—6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $4 56¼. Corn meal, $2 50. Corn, yellow, 53 a 55 cents. Oats 28 a 30c. Mess Pork $10 94 a $11, and Prime $9. Bacon, hog round, 5c. Lard 6¾ to 7½ a 7½c per lb., in bbls and kegs. Rio Coffee 6¾ a 7½c. N. O. sugar 4¾ a 5½c, and Molasses, 28 a 29½c. Cotton has advance ¼ to ⅜c per lb. Whiskey 20½ a 21c per gallon.—*Balt. Sun.*

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

April 19—Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow county, N C, to G W Davis.
Schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow co., N C, to G W Davis.
20—Schr Fidelia, Griffin, New York, to A H Van Bokkelin.
21—Brig Enoch, Pratt, Hall, Providence, R I, to J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Nonperiel, Brown, Norfolk, Va., to DeRosset & Brown
Schr Almira Ann, Hall, Thomaston, Me, to G W Davis.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow co, to G W Davis.
23—Schr Malabar, Drisco, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.
25—Br Schr Jane, Softley, Liverpool, to J & D McRae.
Barque John A. Taylor, (new,) Martin, Little River, S C, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

April 20—Brig Narraguagus, Hinkley, Boston, by Geo. Harriss.
Schr Angenora, Herrick, Norfolk, Va. by G W Davis.
Schr Minesota, Leighton, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Byzantium, Grace, Marblehead, Mass, by Geo. Harriss.
Schr Ruby, Nash, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
21—Spanish Steamer, Guadalquiver, Labradora, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
Br Brig Dawn, Kenly, Burmuda, by G W Davis.
23—Schr Prudence, Coombs, Portsmouth, N H, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Nathaniel Holmes, Morris, New York, by Geo. Harriss.
Schr Albion, Blood, Onslow co, N C, by G W Davis.
Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow co, N C, by G W Davis.
24—Brig Charles Heath, Colcord, Matanzas, by Geo Harriss.
Schr Charles H Rogers, Steelman, Boston, by Geo Harriss
Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr John Potts Brown, DeWolf, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown
Brig Charles Henry, Bishop, Boston, by O G Parsley.
Schr Lydia Stover, Stover, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
25—Brig J Hinckly, Johnson, Boston, by E Dickinson.
Brig Julia Ellen, Bates, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Orchilla, Cheeks, Portsmouth, N H, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Martha Washington, Morse, Damariscotta, Me., by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Lydia Stover, Stover, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr Patmos, Childers, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Almira Ann, Wall, Charleston, by G W Davis.
Brig J Hinckley, Johnston, Boston, by E Dickinson.
Steamer Gov Graham, and Tow Boat M Brown, Mallette, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Schr Fidelia, Griffing, N Y, by A H Van Bockerlin.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Jacksonville, by Geo W Davis.
Schr Martha B, Lewis, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by T C Worth.
Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by J Banks.
26.—Schr Mary, Blount, Baltimore, by G W Davis.
Schr Corinthian, Dashields, Washington, D C, by G W Davis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Partnership, under the name of A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and will continue the business of

Druggists and Apothecaries,

in all their various branches.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer supplies, which embrace a large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

A continuance of former patronage is respectfully solicited.

ANG. C. EVANS.
JULIUS A. EVANS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to pay the same, as further indulgence cannot be given.

A. C. EVANS.

April 20, 1849—[33-4t

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed Inspector of Provisions. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.

JAMES L. CORBETT.

N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby.

J. L. C.

April 27, 1849—[33-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Thos. K. Torrance, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849.
J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Daniel C. Moore, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction to the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Owen R. Kenan, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law, cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

John Smith, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Sarah Merkel, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April. A. D. 1849.
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April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Ephraim Cook, to use of John D. Pearsall, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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J. H JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

BACON HAMS.

5000 lbs A No. 1. For sale by
O. HOLMES.

WESTERN BACON,

6 hhds for sale by O. HOLMES.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. Gales, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

[illegible] to the Jail of [illegible] James Moore [illegible] The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT Sheriff.

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

April 27th, 1849.—[33

FOR SALE.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the East of Wilmington, N. C., beginning 3 miles from Wilmington, and lying on both sides of the Newbern Road. Apply to J. A. SANDERS.

April 20, 1849—[32-6t

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, one on Fourth and Nun Streets, now occupied by Mr. D. M. Foyles.

Also—Two half lots, on or near the Dry Pond, adjoining Mr. John Griffith's residence.

One house and half lot on Market Street, continued.

Also, 4,000 bushels Rough Rice, now stored in Hall & Potter's Mill. MILES COSTIN.

April 20, 1849—[32-tf

FRESH CRACKERS & BISCUIT.

15 Boxes Soda Biscuit;
4 half bbls Wine do
4 do Milk do
5 do Sugar Crackers;
4 boxes do do.

For sale very low for cash only, by
A20] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.
TRINITY SCHOOL.
3 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

A House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situate at the head of Princess street. A comfortable dwelling House and a large framed Kitchen; a set of Stables, and a Well of as good, if not the best, water in the place. The lot is 230 feet by 66 feet. I will also sell a piece of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Jas. W. Johnson and Reubin Everitt. If the above named property is not so'd at prive sale, it will be sold at auction, on the 2d Monday of June Court, at the Court House, in Wilmington. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell.

A bargain may be had.

April 20, 1849.—[32-tf] G. M. BISHOP.

NOTICE.
25 Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Dupln County, at April Term, 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, deceased, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court-House in Kenansville, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, 25 valuable slaves. Among them are some young men, women and girls. Terms 6 months credit, notes with approved securities.

JAMES DICKSON, *Adm'r.*

April 20, 1849—[32-4t

PLOUGHS. CORN-SHELLERS AND STRAW-CUTTERS.

Now landing from Schr. L. P. Smith, a fine lot of No. 10, 11 and 60; and a few Corn Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and a very superior article of Straw Cutters, which will be sold very low for the Cash only. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 13.

RICE.

For sale at wholesale and retail by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SUPPLIES,

Of all descriptions of Groceries, &c., just received and for sale low at
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

STRAINED HONEY.

100 galls. strained Honey, for sale by the quart, gallon or barrel, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
[a13]

FLOUR.

50 bbls Fayetteville Flour, for sale by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SEGARS.

50,000 Segars, various brands and qualities, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.
[a13]

TOBACCO.

Gentlemen will find that good Tobacco for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
[a13]

HAY.

100 bales Hay, for sale by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

COAL.

500 bushels Bituminous Coal.
[a13] For sale by W. L. SMITH.

MOLASSES.

For sale by bbls and hhds, at
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SALT.

1060 bushels Salt, for sale by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1849.

Ernst Grimme, vs. Christian Grimme. } Original Attachment—Levied upon a lot of Crockery Ware, Looking Glasses, some remnants of Cloth and Calico, 3 dozen Caps, 1 dozen pair of Boots, 1 dozen Fiddles, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Christian Grimme, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and replevy said property, the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

April 13, 1849—[31-6t Printer's fee $4 38.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the Printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of Fulton & Price.

JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.

March 23d, 1849.

F. & P. would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

[illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., 4th April, 1849.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

BY a late act of the Legislature, the election of Field Officers is given to the rank and file.

You are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies [illegible] for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel, [illegible] John McRae, Jr., resigned.

The Officers [illegible] will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.

ROBT G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
Jacob [illegible], Adj't.

April 6, 1849—[30-4t

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His Stables are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of Drovers.

April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall," and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.

His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.

April 6, 1849—[30-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for Seth Hoard.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. Peirson and H. S. Kelly, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for Seth Hoard.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. Moore, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for Seth Hoard.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!
DIRECT!

THE new A. I. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.

February 16, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, on North side of Market street, and three streets above Boundary. The House is new, and contains six comfortable rooms. There is also a Kitchen and other houses on the Lot. The Lot is 66 feet by 165. Possession given immediately. Apply to
C. C. MORSE.

February 16, 1849—[23-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A COMPANY with the above title having been chartered at the last session of the Legislature of this State, and the provision required in said charter, (viz: application for insurance for $50,000) having been fully met, the Company has been organized by the appointment of the following Officers, and is issuing Policies, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner,
Henry W. Miller, Attorney,
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Dr. Rich'd B. Haywood, } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
J. Herreman, General Agent.

This Company has received the most liberal charter that has ever been granted to any Company of a similar character in any State in the Union. The 5th Section of the Act of incorporation provides "that the Husband may insure his own Life, for the sole use and benefit of his Wife or Children, and in case of the death of the Husband, the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the Wife or Children, or their Guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, *free* from all the claims of the representatives of the Husband or any of his creditors." This provision needs no comment.

The Board have also determined to insure the lives of Slaves; and this being almost half the wealth of the people of this State, a large business is reasonably anticipated.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be furnished by the Secretary or any of its officers.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Secretary.

Raleigh, April 5, 1849.—[32-3t

PER SCHR. JONAS SMITH.

10 bags Laguyra Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee;
2 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
6 bbls super Clarified Sugar. For sale by
A20] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

COTTON YARN.

20 bales assorted Nos. For sale by
A20] W. L. SMITH.

[illegible] Blacksmithing.

THE [illegible] in their line [illegible] Their shop is on Water street, immediately opposite Col. John McRae's Steam Saw Mill.

SULLIVAN & CANNON.

April 6, 1849—[30-7t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,

for the transaction of a Forwarding and General Commission business.

Any business entrusted to us will have our prompt attention.

D. CASHWELL,
JOS. R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 6th, 1849.—[30-3m

To all whom it may concern.

Persons indebted to Dr. James H. Hawes will find their notes and accounts in my hands: an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. Hawes will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.

April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable tract of Land, containing about 4 thousand Acres, lying on the waters of Little Pee Dee, 4 miles above Potatoe Bed Ferry, and 12 miles North East of Conowayboro', Horry District, S. C.—There is a good dwelling house and other necessary buildings, and from 40 to 50 acres under cultivation. Said Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and rice. To any person wishing to engage in the Turpentine business it is an excellent chance, as most of the Land is Piney woods, well timbered, and convenient to the river.

M 16—[7t° D. M. JOHNSTON.

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, at South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.

March 16, 1849.—[27-3m

RICE.

200 TIERCES fresh beat. For sale by
F16 G. W. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants, as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849—[19-1y

LAMP OIL.

Just received per schooner A. J. DeRosset, a fine article of Winter Sperm Oil for family use. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT.
m23 Druggist & Chemist.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost.

OWEN D. HOLMES,
Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.

March 23, 1849.—[28-3m

HAY.

50 bales Hay. For sale by
[a20] W. L. SMITH.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN KYLE & CO., is this day dissolved.

All business of the late firm will hereafter be conducted by JOHN KYLE.

April 12, 1849—[31-tf

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

10 kegs assorted Tobacco. O. HOLMES.
A13

CHEAP GROCERIES,
Just received and for sale,

10 bags Coffee, 10 bbls. Whiskey,
5 bbls old Apple Brandy,
3 do Spanish Brandy,
1 hhd West India Rum,

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale cheap,

Sugars of all kinds, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c &c. OWEN HOLMES.
A13

JUST RECEIVED.

25 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
2 do Scuppernong Wine
1 do bunch Grape do.
3 do old Monongahela Whiskey,
5 do superior Cider Vinegar,
1 cask good old Cogniac Brandy,
10 hhds Molasses, 10 bbls Molasses.

For sale cheap, by OWEN HOLMES.
A13

SPUN COTTON.

3 bales, just received and for sale cheap, by
A13 OWEN HOLMES.

BACON AND LARD.

2,700 lbs handsome Sides and Shoulders;
1,600 do do Hams, and
4 bbls Lard. For sale by
A13 O. HOLMES.

GOODS, GOODS, GOODS.

I HAVE on hand an assortment of handsome SUMMER GOODS, that I am willing to sell at very reduced prices. Persons in want are invited to call and examine them.

A13 OWEN HOLMES.

ICE—ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 300 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.

April 13th, 1849. tf

MOULD CANDLES.

50 boxes Hull & Son's Patent Candles, for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
[a13]

LAMP OIL.

Best quality pure Sperm Oil, for sale by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SWEET POTATOES.

500 bushels for sale by
[a13] HOWARD & PEDEN.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, April 23, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞ MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞ JOSEPH R. KEMP, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C., is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

(*Concluded from first page.*)

in the act entitled "*And* act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, approved the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," under a resolution of the House of the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, directing the clerk to furnish to members of the House the books therein authorized, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents;

For the redemption of the treasury scrip heretofore issued for the satisfaction of the bounties promised to the non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, by the ninth section of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes, and for the satisfaction in money of such bounties due under said section of said act as those to whom they are due may elect to receive in money instead of land, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to give notice, by publication for sixty days, in at least one of the principal papers in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and in such other papers as he may deem expedient, that the principal and interest of such scrip as has been or may be issued prior to the first of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine, will be paid on that day on presentation at the treasury of the United States, and that the interest on such scrip will cease on that day. And the said Secretary is further directed not to issue scrip for said bounty after that day, but to pay the same in money out of this appropriation in all cases when the person entitled to the bounty in land shall elect to receive money in lieu thereof;

For completing the room under the post office of the Senate, and the staircases and passages communicating therewith, and the circular room on the upper floor of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

Light-House Establishment.—For supplying light-houses, containing two thousand eight hundred and forty-three lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation, and other expenses thereon, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and three dollars and sixty cents;

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of light-houses and buildings connected therewith, eighty-one thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and four cents;

For clearing out and deepening that portion of the Washington city canal which passes through and along the public grounds, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* The corporation of Washington shall expend a like sum in cleaning out and deepening the other portions of said canal: *And provided also,* That all transportations on said canal for the use of the government of the United States shall be free of toll;

For sewer under fifteenth street, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Topographical Bureau;

For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For payment, by the Secretary of State, to William C. Reddall and William C. Zantzinger, equally to be divided between them, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents, which has been already appropriated for clerk hire in the State Department, but not drawn from the treasury;

For the expenses incurred under the joint resolution of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "A resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration," twenty-five hundred dollars, the same to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury;

For salaries of two hundred and seventy-four keepers of light-houses, and fifteen assistants, (twenty of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) including one thousand two hundred dollars for that of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-three cents;

For salaries of thirty-three keepers of floating lights, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies for thirty-three floating lights, eighty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-five cents;

For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-six cents;

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting light-houses annually, and examining and reporting their condition, two thousand dollars;

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per cent. on the four hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and eight cents, appropriated above for light-house purposes, eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. And the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, approved August twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, which proviso is in the following words: "*Provided,* That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any person who receives a salary as an officer of the customs; and from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the said *said* disbursement shall be made by the collectors of the customs without compensation," is hereby repealed.

For completing the light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents;

For completing the light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida, thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-six cents;

To pay the balance due to Ebenezer Warner, for constructing the light-house at White Fish point, on lake Superior, three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars;

For illuminating apparatus for the light-house at Minot's rock, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the reimbursement of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company, and the New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, for their expenses in maintaining a light-boat on Eel Grass shoals, in Fisher's Island sound, from the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to the present time, ten thousand four hundred and seven dollars.

Hospitals.—For completion of marine hospital at Pittsburg, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars;

For completion of marine hospital at Louisville, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars;

For completion of marine hospitals at Cleveland, six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars;

For completion of marine hospital at Chicago, twenty thousand dollars;

For completion of marine hospital at Paducah, twenty thousand dollars;

For completion of marine hospital at Natchez, twenty thousand dollars;

For completion of marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, twenty thousand dollars;

For the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at or near St. Louis, Missouri, in addition to the ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the same object, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended only when the government shall have obtained a *bona fide* title to the site. And for the purchase of said site, the ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the act aforesaid, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect facts and information in relation to marine hospitals and the marine hospital fund, and to report to Congress what alterations are necessary and practicable in the administration of the same, one thousand dollars.

Surveys of Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz:

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in the location of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars;

For surveys in the southern part of Missouri, east of the meridian, at five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in executing surveys in that section of the State, owing to lakes, swamps, and marshes, four thousand dollars;

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys, in small and detached portions, in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For completing surveys of the towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of eighteen hundred and twelve and eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, two thousand dollars;

For completing certain surveys in Arkansas, at the increased rates, in consequence of the peculiar difficulties attending the execution of them, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, and Mexico, sixty-three thousand dollars; and for outfits of said ministers, sixty-three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars;

For salary of minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the outfit of a minister to the Germanic Confederation, nine thousand dollars;

For one year's salary for the said minister, nine thousand dollars;

For one year's salary for a secretary of legation to the said mission, two thousand dollars;

For outfit for a minister to the government of Chili, nine thousand dollars;

For salary of said minister, nine thousand dollars;

For Abraham Rencher, late charge d'affaires to Portugal, such sum as the Secretary of State, upon adjusting his claim, shall allow for his unavoidable detention abroad from second January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the sixteenth September following: *Provided,* such sum shall not exceed the rate of his official salary;

For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, seventy six thousand five hundred dollars: and for outfits for said charges des affaires, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars;

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars;

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars;

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich islands, three thousand dollars;

For payment of the salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich islands, from the commencement of the salary of Mr. Eames to the termination of that of Mr. Ten Eyck, so much as is necessary of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars;

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of the commissioner to reside in China, including additional compensation, under the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand dollars;

For compensation to Peter Parker, secretary of legation and Chinese interpreter at Canton, for his services as charge des affairs of the United States at said place, from the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being the interval between the death of Alexander Everett, late commissioner at Canton, and the actual arrival of John W. Davis, the present commissioner, after the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, (deducting his salary as such secretary, and two thousand dollars already paid him towards said service,) the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-two cents;

For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For buoys on and near the bar of Nassau river and on the coast of Georgia and Florida, in the neighborhood thereof, one thousand dollars;

For compensation to the consuls at the five Chinese ports, viz: Kwangchow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghea, five thousand dollars;

For salary of consul general at Alexandria, three thousand dollars;

For salary of consul at Beirout, five hundred dollars;

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars; and for office rent from June thirtieth eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the close of the current fiscal year, four hundred dollars;

For procuring medals for Indians, twenty-five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proviso to the nineteenth section of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, a loan, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no clerk or other officer shall receive the salary of any secretary, or head of bureau, for acting or having acted in his place or office, while said secretary, or head of bureau, receives said salary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be shown to the President of the United States that the State of Florida has by law provided for the safe custody of the public archives, which were formerly kept by the keepers of archives at St. Augustine and Pensacola, it shall be lawful for him to cause to be delivered to duly authorized officers of the State such of the said archives as do not relate to grants of land which remain unconfirmed or unsurveyed: *Provided,* That the President of the United States may suspend the execution of this provision, if in his judgment the public inerests require it.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the payment of a compensation of one-half per centum to each designated depository (provided to be appointed, but not provided to be paid, under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six) on all moneys received by him, as such depository, from the date of his appointment to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine: *Provided,* That no compensation shall be allowed for above services where the emoluments of the office of which said designated depositary is in commission amounts to over two thousand dollars per annum; nor shall the amount allowed to any one of said designated depositaries for such service be at the rate of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be authorized to continue three temporary clerks during the recess of Congress, until the patents for bounty lands shall be issued; said clerks to be paid out of the contingent fund.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the remaining manuscript books and papers of General George Washington; the said books and papers to be deposited and preserved in the Department of State; and that a like sum be appropriated for the purchase of the manuscript books and papers of the late James Monroe, to be deposited in like manner in the Department of State.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,

all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of

Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,

and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash,* or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.

March 9, 1848

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children
Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

VACCINE MATTER.

Fresh Vaccine Matter. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
m24 Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE LEAD.

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., just received per schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT;
m28 Drugist & Chemist.

DR. SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. SWAYNES WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.

TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,

2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township,
Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs,* I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles,* with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.

March 16, 1849--[27

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands. (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

***Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BILLS OF LADING,
CARDS,
CATALOGUES,
CERTIFICATES,
CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,
DRAFTS,
HANDBILLS,
LABELS,
LAW BLANKS,
MILITATY NOTICES,
NOTES,
PAMPHLETS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
NEGRO PASSES,
RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done,* and at a *price to suit the times.*

FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, *Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.*

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:

Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens.
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE,* Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago,* that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid,* which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile,* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles,* which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA,* and *LIVER COMPLAINT,* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions,* &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself,* or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself,* though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed.* I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED,* which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-str t. N. Y. City

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
March 2, 1849—[25-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Patent medicines, Garden seeds, Lamp Oil, &c &c., always on hand, as may be seen in other parts of the paper, and for sale by

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞ Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8¼ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of the aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by one RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson Courthouse, in Jefferson county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named JANE, his father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.
Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

GARDEN SEED.

ANOTHER large supply of fresh Garden Seed, just received per Schr. Ira Brewster. For sale by

WM. H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT.
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,

No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive

Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.

February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c